

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

SHATANYA S. WARD,

Plaintiff,

v.

UNIFUND CCR PARTNERS,

Defendants.

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CASE NO. 1:06-CV-408-WKW

AMENDED SCHEDULING ORDER

It is hereby ORDERED that the trial set in this case for May 14, 2007 trial term in Dothan, Alabama, is rescheduled for **September 17, 2007**. All dates and deadlines set forth in the Uniform Scheduling Order (Doc. #7) are amended as follows:

SECTION 1. The pretrial conference set for April 9, 2007, is rescheduled for **August 2, 2007** in the Federal Building & U. S. Courthouse, 100 West Troy Street, Dothan, Alabama.

SECTION 2. Dispositive motions, i.e., motions to dismiss or motions for summary judgment, shall be filed no later than **May 4, 2007**. A brief and all supporting evidence shall be filed with any such motion. In all briefs filed by any party relating to the motion, the discussion of the evidence in the brief must be accompanied by a specific reference, by page and line, to where the evidence can be found in a supporting deposition or document. Failure to make such specific reference will result in the evidence not being considered by the Court.

Briefs in support of or in opposition to any dispositive motion should not exceed 25 pages. In all cases in which briefs exceed 25 pages, counsel must include a table of contents indicating the main sections of the brief, the principal arguments and citations to primary authority made in each section, and the pages on which each section and sub-section may be

found.

The parties shall submit a paper courtesy copy and supporting evidence to the Chambers of the undersigned. For those submissions (including briefs and evidentiary materials) that exceed 25 pages, the paper courtesy copy shall be bound in a three-ring binder and tabbed.

SECTION 3. On or before **May 25, 2007**, counsel for all parties shall conduct a **face-to-face settlement conference** at which counsel shall engage in good faith settlement negotiations. If settlement cannot be reached, counsel shall also discuss whether mediation will assist the parties in reaching settlement. Not more than **FIVE (5) DAYS** after this conference, counsel for the plaintiff shall file a pleading titled "Notice Concerning Settlement Conference and Mediation". This pleading shall indicate whether settlement was reached and, if not, whether the parties believe mediation will assist them in resolving this case short of trial.

SECTION 4. Motions to amend the pleadings and to add parties shall be filed **on or before December 27, 2006**.

SECTION 5. Motions for class certification shall be filed **on or before January 11, 2007**. A brief addressing the factors enumerated in Rule 23(a), (b) and (g) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure shall be filed with any such motion.

SECTION 6. The failure to file a response to any motion -- either dispositive or non-dispositive -- within the time allowed by the Court shall indicate that there is no opposition to the motion.

SECTION 7. All discovery shall be completed **on or before July 19, 2007**, except that, as to any witnesses whose names are not revealed until the last day allowed under SECTION 9 or

whose names are not revealed with sufficient time for the other parties to take a deposition prior to the pretrial conference, the opposing party shall have the deadline in this paragraph extended to allow for deposing such witnesses.

SECTION 8. The parties shall disclose to each other the identity of ANY person who may be used at trial to present evidence under Rules 701, 702, 703, or 705 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, and provide the reports of retained experts or witnesses whose duties as an employee of the party regularly involved giving expert testimony, required by Rule 26(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as follows:

From the plaintiff(s) – **May 4, 2007.**

From the defendant(s) – **June 4, 2007.**

The parties shall comply fully with all requirements of Rule 26(a)(2) in regard to disclosure of expert testimony.

SECTION 9. On or before August 8, 2007, each party shall, pursuant to the provisions of Rule 26(a)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, file a list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all witnesses, except witnesses to be used solely for impeachment purposes, separately identifying those whom the party expects to present and those whom the party may call if the need arises. The witness list should include the names of any witnesses required to be disclosed under Section 8. Unless specifically agreed between the parties or allowed by the Court for good cause shown, the parties shall be precluded from calling any witness not so identified.

SECTION 10. On or before August 8, 2007, the parties shall, pursuant to the provisions of Rule 26(a)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, file deposition designations that the parties expect to use at trial. Adverse parties shall within **ONE WEEK THEREAFTER** file deposition designations expected to be used in response, and a party shall within **THREE DAYS** of the

designation of such responsive parts file the designation of any part that is desired as a rebuttal thereto. Unless specifically agreed between the parties or allowed by the Court for good cause shown, the parties shall be precluded from using any part of a deposition or other document not so listed, with the exception of parts of depositions or documents to be used solely for the purpose of impeachment. Except to the extent written objections are filed **14 days prior to the trial date**, each party shall be deemed to have agreed that one of the conditions for admissibility under Rule 32 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is satisfied with respect to any such deposition and that there is no objection to the testimony so designated.

SECTION 11. On or before August 8, 2007, the parties shall, pursuant to the provisions of Rule 26(a)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, file exhibit lists and furnish opposing counsel for copying and inspection all exhibits and tangible evidence to be used at the trial. Proffering counsel shall have such evidence marked for identification prior to trial. Unless specifically agreed between the parties or allowed by the Court for good cause shown, the parties shall be precluded from offering such evidence not so furnished and identified, with the exception of evidence to be used solely for the purpose of impeachment. Except to the extent written objections are filed no later than **14 days prior to the trial date**, the evidence shall be deemed genuine and admissible in evidence. The written objections shall set forth the grounds and legal authorities. All trial exhibits must be premarked prior to trial.

SECTION 12. Except to the extent of any conflict with the deadlines set out herein, the Discovery Plan contained in the Report of Parties' Planning Meeting, filed on **June 30, 2006 (Doc. #6)**, is adopted and incorporated herein.

SECTION 13: *If a jury trial*: The parties shall file any requested voir dire questions, motions in limine fully briefed, and any proposed jury instructions, together with citations of law thereon, **ON**

OR BEFORE 14 DAYS PRIOR TO THE TRIAL DATE UNLESS SAID TIME IS SHORTENED BY THE COURT ON MOTION OF EITHER PARTY. Trial counsel are **DIRECTED** to review the jury questionnaire used in this Court and to avoid any duplication of matters addressed therein in their voir dire questions. The jury questionnaire is available on the Court's website at <http://www.almd.uscourts.gov/juryinfo.htm>.

SECTION 14. In cases involving jury trials, the term **TRIAL DATE** as used in the foregoing deadlines shall mean the date set for jury selection.

SECTION 15. GENERAL PROVISIONS:

(A) All briefs on any matter before the Court must be formal in format and filed with the Court. The Court does not accept "letter briefs" or "letter reports."

(B) A request or motion for extension of a deadline in any Court order (i) must be in writing; (ii) must indicate that movant has, in a timely manner, previously contacted counsel for all other parties; and (iii), based on that contact, must state whether counsel for all other parties agree to or oppose the extension request or motion. A request or motion that fails to meet this requirement will be denied outright, unless the movant offers a credible explanation in the request or motion why this requirement has not been met. Absent stated unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances beyond the control of the movant, oral extension requests and motions are not allowed, and "eleventh hour" extension requests and motions will be denied outright.

(C) The proposed order that a party desires the Court to enter should be submitted to the Court in both (i) an Adobe Acrobat PDF format attachment to the motion and (ii) by transmitting an electronic copy of the proposed order to the Court as an attachment to an email message sent to, propord_watkins@almd.uscourts.gov. For these purposes, the electronic copy should be in WordPerfect or Word format and not in Adobe Acrobat PDF format.

(D) If any party has an objection to these deadlines, the party should inform the Court within **14** days from the date of this Order; otherwise, the Court will assume that the deadlines are agreeable to all parties. Unless this Order is modified by subsequent Order of the Court, the provisions hereinabove set out are binding on the parties.

DONE this 12th day of October, 2006.

/s/ W. Keith Watkins
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

PROGRAM OF VOLUNTARY MEDIATION

This Court has established a program of voluntary mediation to assist litigants in resolving their disputes prior to trial. The Court stresses that mediation is completely voluntary and confidential. The Court strictly enforces the confidentiality of mediation.

The Court encourages litigants to consider the salutary benefits of resolving at an early stage their dispute through voluntary mediation. Mediation is a process of confidential negotiation through which parties may often achieve results which could not be gained through submission of their case to a jury. Successful mediation saves the substantial time and expense involved with a trial. Successful mediation allows parties to alleviate the risk of trial and, at the same time, permits the parties to play an active role in the final decision about their case. The mediation process generally involves a joint meeting with all parties and counsel to discuss the case and each side's position. After this meeting the mediator will meet with each side individually for a full discussion of that side's case. Throughout the process the goal of the mediator is to assist the parties in negotiating a settlement. Often the mediator will provide to the parties a frank, honest opinion about the strengths and weaknesses of their case. Often an objective viewpoint assists parties in making good decisions about settlement.

The scheduling order entered in this case requires that not less than 14 days after the date for filing dispositive motions, counsel for the parties shall personally meet and attempt to reach settlement of the case. If counsel in good faith cannot reach settlement, counsel are also required to consider whether mediation will assist the parties in resolving this case. Within five days after this conference counsel are to notify the trial judge in writing whether they have settled the case and, if not, whether they believe mediation will assist the parties in resolving the case. Upon such notification, the trial judge may assign a mediator to schedule a mediation conference. However, a judge of this Court may assign a mediator at any time.

Except in extraordinary circumstances the mediator will be a judicial officer. Under the existing internal operating understandings of this Court, a nonjudicial mediator will not be assigned to a case without the knowledge and concurrence of the parties.

The Court also encourages parties to consider settlement negotiations and mediation well before the time when a settlement conference is required. At any time while a case is pending, the parties may seek assistance in settling their dispute through mediation.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

There are advantages to consenting to a trial before a magistrate judge. The principal advantage is that the magistrate judge does not have a docket such as do the district judges and is very flexible on giving you a time to try your case. The Court assures you that all four of our magistrate judges are extremely competent and knowledgeable of the law and the procedures necessary to try any civil case. As you know, the dockets of the district judges are very congested. As the magistrate judge will be conducting the discovery proceedings in the case, he or she will be more familiar with the case than will the district judge. Remember, however, that if you elect to mediate before the magistrate judge to whom the case is assigned, that magistrate judge may not then try your case but the case may be assigned to another magistrate judge if you elect for a magistrate judge to try your case. If you do elect to proceed to trial before a magistrate judge, you should notify the district judge to whom your case is assigned so that he, as a matter of courtesy, may telephone the magistrate judge and inform him or her that you desire to try your case before him or her. The parties are encouraged to consider this as an alternative in order to speed up the judicial process. The form and notice of availability of a magistrate judge are attached.

The parties are advised that they are free to withhold their consent without adverse consequences.